THE Bombay Guzette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,514. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

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PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

TO SAIL EARLY IN MARCH. The A 1 Clipper Ship GREYHOUND, 1410 Tons. Has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers and Children. Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain JACKSON on board, or to LECKIE & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 700 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

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THE A 1 Ship "SCINDIAN," 600 Tons, will sail as above positively on Friday the 27th instant.

For Freight, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No cargo will be received on board after noon on the 26th.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to BRIGGS, MARSHALL & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 27th instant.

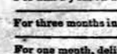
For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

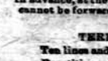


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4 P.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



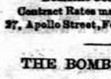
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately retained extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the superintendence of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY the 26th instant, at 10 A.M. punctually.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jayerchund Atmaram, Kaksparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAYERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1863.

FOR VERAVUL, MANGALORE, POREBUNDER, AND CUTCH MANDVEE.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEK, THOMAS REIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 A.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

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contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Khiwood Helmet. To secure as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the sheps of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain DAVORES will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Colgrain*, Captain CASE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,

Agents for the Ship *Colgrain.*

Bombay, 23rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—A lighter, loaded with 48 Barrels of Gingelly Oil, marked P. B. & Co., was upset in the harbour on the 19th instant, and should any of the said Barrels be picked up on the coast, we shall feel obliged if the authorities on the spot will communicate with us on the subject. RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—I have authorised my Son FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA, to conduct my business in Bombay and to sign my name from this day.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FOURTH APPEARANCE THIS SEASON of MISS EMMA GRATTAN, AND FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. F. BURY.

TO-NIGHT THE 25TH FEB., AND FRIDAY EVENING THE 27TH FEB.,

Will be produced for the first time, with new Scenery and Dresses, the admired nautical Drama in two Acts entitled,

BLACK EY'D SUSAN.

To be followed by the Screaming farce of

HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LAUNDRESS.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. Also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India.*

Tickets only available for the day for which they are issued.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity to offer their grateful acknowledgements to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstation, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in contemplation, by the Advertiser, in Meadow Street, are requested to apply by letter to C. L., care of the Manager, *Times of India.*

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive DESIGNS FOR A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL to be built on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Lithographed copies of the accompanying plan of the accommodation required with a schedule of measurements according to the arrangements of the building which have been generally approved by the Medical authorities and Government, together with plans of the proposed site, can be had on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, Bombay, and at the India Office, Loldon.

The sum to which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished on these offices, and the gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 3,80,000.

Complete plans and estimates are also required for residences for the Surgeon and House Surgeon, and for quarters for 8 sick officers, to be arranged in two or three blocks distinct from, but in the immediate vicinity of the main Hospital.

The designs of these buildings should harmonize in character and style with the main building.

The estimate for these, calculated on the same rates, should not exceed 1,25,000 Rupees.

The plans must include provision for thorough ventilation, which is obtained in Bombay by a sea breeze blowing generally from W. to S. W. during the months from May till September, and from various points from N. W. by N. to S. W. by S. during the other months of the year. Punkahs should be made to exclude the N. and E. winds, which blow most frequently by night.

The walls must be protected as far as possible from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted as to style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the building is to be devoted, and as to materials, provided that they are procurable in Bombay at prices which will admit of their being used in the building as designed.

The designs must include—

1. Ground plan and plan of each story.
2. Elevation of each of the 4 faces.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch Specification and estimate with sections, &c., in sufficient detail to enable the judges to decide whether the plans can be carried out within the sum allowed.

Prizes will be awarded for the two best designs—Rs. 2,500 for the best, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in merit, provided the design fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any one of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize, and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in en or before September 1st in the usual manner with motto, and envelopes containing the name and address of the artist to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, by whom the envelopes will be opened in presence of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department after the prizes have been adjudged.

All the designs received will be exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay, for one month before the adjudication of the prizes, and unless claimed and removed by the authors, for one month afterwards.

The envelope containing the name should state the author's wish whether the name should be appended to the design when exhibited after the adjudication.

The Prizes will be adjudged by the Executive Committee of Port Improvement Commission and the Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay and Baroda Railways, who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

In the event of any design being finally adopted by Government for execution without further modification than is made by the designer at the instance of Government, the Prize will be made up to one per cent on the amount of the estimate as revised by the Executive Committee.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the author in altering or executing any design which gains a prize or premium, any design to which a prize or premium is awarded will remain the absolute property of Government.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the authors if claimed by them or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication, during which period it not claimed they will remain exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. RIVERS, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1863.

Wanted.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

AN ACCOUNTANT wanted, who thoroughly understands his business.

And also a Native Clerk. None need apply whose characters will not bear the strictest investigation. Applications in writing, with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to

JAMES BAPTY,
Timber Agent to W. Nicol & Co.
Forbes House, Mazagon.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

WANTED.—A FEMALE SERVANT, EUROPEAN or NATIVE, to accompany an INVALID LADY to EUROPE by next steamer. None need apply who cannot produce highest testimonials as to character. Apply to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

WANTED.—Three competent TRANSLATORS TO TRANSLATE FROM GUZERATI INTO ENGLISH the accounts of the Throsdic Mill Company. Apply to W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Manager of the Company.

Military Square, 23rd February 1863.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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Bergal Cave and the Pass of Glencoe ditto	13
The Primeval Forest : a Baxteregraph in gilt beading	18
Lake Lucerne ditto	18
Summer and Winter ; ditto a pair	36

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This Instrument is totally unlike any Pianoforte hitherto made. It has the fullest compass of keys and mechanism ;—it is capable of being played upon in the usual way and also of playing music itself ; without the least trouble or knowledge of music being required on the part of the attendant who may be using the self-performing part of the Instrument. The Keys are available for performance at the same moment the Instrument may be playing mechanically,—this wonderful novelty should be seen and heard to be correctly understood. The music selected for performance at intervals this day, is the following :—

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SERENADE.—DON PASQUALE.
GALOP.—STURM MARCH.
DO.—GUSTAVE III.
QUADRILLE.—THE LANCERS.
LE GARNAVAL DE VENISE.

*** A very large assortment of every style and character of Music for this wonderful Instrument is in stock.

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HERBERT & Co. have in stock a number of instruments which have been in use for periods of three years and upwards, and which they are prepared to sell at moderate prices. Some of these Pianos are highly recommended, as being thoroughly acclimatized and in excellent order.

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The Mechanical Department is under the direction of an English practical Superintendent, who has been sent out from one of the first Pianoforte manufacturers in London. With a staff of skilled workmen, and every Mechanical Appliance HERBERT & Co. can guarantee repairs of Pianofortes to be effected thoroughly and at moderate charges.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes let on hire by the DAY, MONTH, or YEAR, according to circumstances and previous arrangement.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes tuned by Experienced Tuners, occasionally by the month, and half-year.

PIANOFORTE REQUISITES.

Music Stools in great variety, Pianoforte Wire, Hammer Felt and Cloth, Tuning Hammers and Forks, Tuning Pipes in sets of 8 and 13, and every appliance for Pianos.

FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.

Varying from the-small sized *Minima* Harmonium, to the grand *Church* Harmonium, of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India, and to express order* : the usual defects of the Harmonium are in regularity of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly-pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment—

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium.
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent Percussion Harmonium.
The New Model Harmonium.
The Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ Music can be performed with facility. Price list and full particulars furnished on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO SIZE.—Capable of taking Copies 18½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These Presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The *working* of them is very light, owing to the screw being cut with a double thread, fitting into Gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought iron, and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true* Each Rs. 150.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by the same maker and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., is precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15 by 10½) but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well, for light work ; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.

MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long, by 10 inches wide, full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING BOOKS for the above lettergd for index containing 1000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

COPYING, AND OTHER INK.

HERBERT & Co. have a very large supply of the best Ink made by the celebrated Black-wood Company of Cheapside, London ; the present stock comprise—

COPYING INK.—Quarts and Pints.
STEEL PEN INK.—Ditto ditto.
BLUE INK.—In three sizes.
RED INK.—In four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID.—Four sizes.
RUBIAN INK.—A new tint.

Merchants, Shopkeepers, and others taking a quantity at one time, will be entitled to wholesale terms.

Single Bottles from 4 annas, to Rs. 2-8 each.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of Flexibility each box stamped Broady Medium, and Fine—per box of one Dozen with Holder, complete annas 12.

MITCHELL'S N PEN as above :—three degrees of line, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium each box containing one Dozen with holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co. always keep in stock every requisite for the Office.—Library Desk, travelling Desk, &c. &c.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

VELLUM TRACING CLOTH.

2,000 Yards of this very useful transparent medium is now in stock : the attention of Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors and others is respectfully asked to this opportunity of *purchasing at the old rates,* the very best quality.

Rampart Row. Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished with all the modern improvements : *net cash* Rs. 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rosewood case, round corners, double fret panels, moulded top, &c., highly polished, one of *Collard and Collard's* make : *net cash* 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case repeater action, &c., a good toned Instrument : *net cash* 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Mahogany case, similar to the above, of fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only,* as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

Continued.

ACROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.
BINOCULAR FINISH.

THESE superior Instruments have an adjusting screw spindle for obtaining the most perfect vision upon the subject in view, they are finished in a most Artistic manner, highly polished and ornamented with gilt Mountings and Morocco covered tops ; the inside of each is fitted with a Silvered plate Glass reflector rendering these Stereoscopes the most perfect and complete of any kind hitherto invented, and suitable for every style of picture. Each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM.

THESE useful Articles of Furniture are indespensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium ; each Chair is beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back :—the seat is covered with Morocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MEASURING TAPES OF WOVE METTALIC SUBSTANCE.

Warranted not to expand, or Shrink.

HERBERT & Co. have just opened out a consignment of these improved articles : of lengths most useful for the purposes they are intended for viz :—

For Engineers and Surveyors... 50 feet lengths.
For Land Surveyors ..... 60 do. do.
For Contractors and Builders... 100 do. do.

N. B.—About 200 on hand to select from.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London ; they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut-tree. Prices each from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ALEXANDRE PLUTINAS.—A small stock of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock, etc. ; they have a full number of keys, and a book of instruction is in the box with each Plutina.—Price Rs. 35 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR.—HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly-toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother of pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 200, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS of excellent tone and highly finished, after the various models of Straduarius, Amati, Guenerius, Magini, and of other renowned Violin makers. From Rs. 60 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW HARMONIUMS.

No. 1. Portable size for dispatch with Tent and Baggage, five octaves compass,—of oak, very cheap. Cash	Rs. 100
No. 2. Full toned Organ quality made by Alexandre, Paris, very good instrument	130
No. 3. THE MINIMA HARMONIUM, is on an improved model, has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action ; each Instrument is provided with a wood box to contain it and the key, measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the price Rs. 240 to	280
No. 4. The "BOX" HARMONIUM, is so constructed as to fold up and let down into a small square box about 20 inches long and 12 by 15 broad and deep ; its tone is similar to the MINIMA	180
No. 5. SERAFINA ANGELICA or HARMONIFLUTE, is a perfect little gem, well adapted for use on board ship, as it can be folded up and carried in a bag	125
No

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Wednesday, 25th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	2½ prem.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
Presidency Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 pah.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 pah.
Byculla Press Co.	4,000	500 per share	Rs 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800 pah. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	2½-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Ceylon Land & Stock	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Cloria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 15,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36		95½
" Loan 1842-45		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 9-5
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 313
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (24th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 400 to 407
Old Surtie	" 410 to 415
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggar	" 415 to 422
New Oomrawutee	" 418 to 429
Old Comptas	" 425 to 425
Old Dharwar Fine	" 545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 422 to 425
New Veravul	" 430 to 435
New Khandeish	" 415 to 417
New Comptas	" 385 to 390
New Accota	" 425 to 428
New Mangalore	" 432 to 435

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,595 to 1,600.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-6 to 7-7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	30 to 31
	"	35 to 37
Niger	"	27 to 28

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 31.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, Jan.* 30, 1863.

FLAT and spiritless as our market was on Tuesday, the depression was felt to be greatly increased on Wednesday and yesterday by the advance of the rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent, and by M. Drouyn de Lhuys's communication, through M. Mercier, to the Federal government, which was regarded as a precursor of intervention on the part of France. At once the already shaken strength of prices was further shaken, and such trifling business as was before going on, to supply the most pressing wants entirely ceased. To-day, people do not see intervention to be so probable, and the gloomy feeling is somewhat abated. There is, however, nothing doing in a regular way beyond the merest trifles. There are, however, holders of yarns who have given way so much in prices as to induce some speculative purchases. Inquiries have been made too, as to the prices of cloth, but the inquirers do not make offers, at any rate none deserve of notice.

Neither producers nor speculative holders of yarn or cloth are attempting to force sales; but they are more wishful to sell and therefore are prepared to take lower prices than they would have done three days ago. This disposition exists, however, in very different degrees.

In the earlier part of the week Germans were still taking some doubled yarns, chiefly 60's to 80's, at very full prices; but they scarcely touched singles of any numbers or descriptions. The small wants of the connections are supplied by native spinners under the Manchester prices.

The India merchants, who would not buy before this increased impression came on, though they had telegraphic advice of improvement in some of the markets, are still keeping out of the market. The Calcutta and China mail is nearly a week over due. Considerably higher prices are expected to be reported by telegram; but merchants say that, even if such should be the case, they would not have confidence enough in the maintenance of prices here to lead them to make shipments. It is very much in favour of their markets that the exports of the present month are most trifling. To Calcutta they will not sum up to more, in grey cloth, than 1,250,000 yards. The monthly average in 1861, was 29,457,825; and in 1860, 30,436,076, as shown in Mr. Sam Mendel's tables of exports.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 31.)

At the close of last week the market was dull and drooping, affected mainly by the anticipation of dearer money. Early in the present week this anticipation began to exercise a more decided effect, and on its becoming known that the Bank rate was raised to 5 per cent, increased heaviness prevailed, and has since continued. American descriptions have been in limited request, and prices must be quoted ¼d. to ½d. per lb lower. The recent large import of Egyptian has led to an increased desire to realise, and prices close at an average reduction of about 1d. per lb. As regards Brazil, some low sales were effected yesterday in Machior; other descriptions of Brazil are about 1d. per lb. cheaper. East India, of the better qualities, being comparatively scarce, have not given way more than about ¼d. whilst all the lower grades are about 1d. per lb. lower. Speculators have taken 430 American, 540 Pernam, 1,580 Bahia, 30 Egyptian, and 4,900 Surat—total, 7,480 bales; and there are 5,130 bales reported for export, viz. 100 American, 800 Bahia, 430 Egyptian, 60 Smyrna, 3,540 Surat, and 200 Bengal. To-day the tone of the market has continued depressed. 800 bales American have been sold, at irregular prices. In Egyptians, low sales have been made. The sales are estimated at 3,000 bales, of which 1,500 are for speculation and export. The aggregate sales during the week amounted to 24,400 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	per lb.
10	Sea Islands	48	to 62	per lb.
—	Stained	—	to —	"
340	Bowed Georgia	20	to 22½	"
240	Mobile	22	to 22½	"
520	New Orleans	20	to 26	"
1090	Pernam	22	to 25	"
3220	Bahia	18	to 22½	"
360	Maranham	23	to 24½	"
3280	Egyptian	16	to 36	"
20	African	22	to 23	"
50	Common West India	22½	to 26	"
—	Peruvian	—	to —	"
250	Smyrna	15½	to 18½	"
13870	Surat	12	to 20½	"
600	Madras	15½	to 18	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to —	"
540	Bengal	12½	to 13½	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 30, 1863.	Jan. 30, 1862.
American	65800	216890
Pernambuco	17520	14230
Bahia	22120	18280
Maranham	3960	2140
Egyptian	44450	11190
Common West India	5540	680
Surat, &c.	234120	283020
Bengal	12540	—
Total	406180	546440

Decrease of stock, as compared with last year, 140260

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO JAN. 30, 1863 AND 1862

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1863	69230	63940	18518
1862	109570	13292 0	36280

The imports during the week consist of 1,596 bales American, 7,554 from Brazil, 12,372 from Egypt, 1,839 from the West Indies, and 3,842 from Bombay; total, 27,203 bales.

COTTON SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Globe, Feb. 3.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Electric Telegraph.)

THIS DAY.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opened quietly, but the inquiry is more general, and the tone steadier than for some days past. Fair Dhollerah, 1s. 5d. Sales estimated at 5,000 or 6,000 bales.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	¼ do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	½ do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	¾ do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	on demand	1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 25th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.
"	4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	1 month's sight	2s.	
"	On demand	1s.	11½d.
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 5,00,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all parties connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

Bills, Orders or Hoondees sold be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited,) or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—To the Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of Rajas and Ranees of the Indian Governments, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, als. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s.	11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

E. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 "
Do. " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manage.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,550,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
"	3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	On Demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight		fcs.	2-57 cts.
"	3 Do. Do.	"	2-54 "
"	On Demand	"	2-51 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE-MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS CUTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	do.
On demand		1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a gift is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
Sight		at 2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 24	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Suez 12 Feb. and Aden 17 Feb.
	Indore (s)	Brown	Hongkong 6 and Singapore 13 Feb.
	J. St. Duvail	Tribble	Rangoon 21 Jan.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Kurrachee 21 Feb

INTELLIGENCE.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Indore*, from Hongkong, &c.—On the 19th February, passed the steamer *John Bright*, 150 miles E., off Galle and ship *Feronia*, on the Coast, and barque *Estrella*, on the Coast.

Per American Ship *J. St. Duvall*, from Rangoon.—On the 19th February, spoke the ship *Victoria*, off Tillicherry, standing to the Northward.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 24	Good Success	Mc Gregor	Calcutta.
	Fort William	Castle	Liverpool.
	Harmonides	Horan	Liverpool.
	Sailor Prince	Wise	St. Helena.
	Emmanuel	Naroda	Bellepoor.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Gimbee	Coppperfoldt	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Indore*, from Hongkong, &c.—13 natives.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Burst and child; a lady; Revds. Diss and 5 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Harmonides*, to Liverpool.—Mr. John Hopkins and Mr. A. Gratton.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.—A gentleman and one hundred natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Concordia*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Solaette*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Catch Merchant*, for Calcutta.
Ship *J. J. Dussumier*, for Bordeaux.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Caroline Agnes.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 2 cases Sundries, Jamsetjee Dorabjee; 1,482 pieces E. Twists, 48 cwt. 17 lbs., Vusunjee Dewcurra; 4 cases Gilmanstores and China Preserves, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

Salamander.—4 cases Books, Tiger Skins, Robert T. Crossley; 133 cases Gum Arabic, 367 cwt., Hajeebhoy Jawood and Co.

For Liverpool.

Bosphorus.—108 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Fernandes; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Cowasjee Kuttonjee; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Kuttonjee Nesserwanjee.

Morning on.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pranjeevun Nagjee.

Grey Hound.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt.; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.

Tasmania.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Virjee Canjee; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Lallachur Luckumsy.

Queen of the Seas.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Kuttonjee Nesserwanjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Cowasjee Kuttonjee.

Brunelle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jeshia Sewjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gurdhur Pursotum; 21 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Thackersy Dewjee; 161 bales Cotton, 563½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee.

King of Algeria.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Hamundass Buchanjull; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Dawn of Hope.—62 bales Wool, 186 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee; 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

City of Delhi.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nensy Curumsy.

Concordia.—1,159 bags Linseed, 1,738½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Trenton.—84 bales Cotton, 294 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Dewanedass Sungjee.

Zambia.—1,000 bundles Sursseeseed, 500 cwt., Rowchund Amoolruck; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Rana Roysee.

Wasp.—100 bales Coircables, 175 cwt., Khimjee Viram.

Resolute.—126 bales Cotton, 441 cwt, Woomedchund Hokumchund.

Jamsetjee Curseetjee.—50 casks Cocoanut Oil, 210 cwt.; 25 casks Gingilly Oil, 104½ cwt., Vushurjee Munsy.

Uncas.—4 cases Furnitures and Wearing Apparels, R. Peat and Co.

Natalia.—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Macindoe Rogers and Co; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

For Havre.

Giscours.—150 bags Coffee, 190 cwt. 1 qr, 12 lbs., J. Siegfried, and Co.

D. Artagnan.—16 bags Linseed, 24 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box Jewellery, Rosseltt and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Chooneeram Jesraz; 481 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dhurumsy and Co; 47 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box Piece Goods, 14 pieces, Haiee Esac Eljee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Singapore.*—40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Choonelall Dulcharam.

For Penang.

Prince of Wales.—400 packages Wet Dates, 460 cwt., Enderjee Moonsy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case Fishing Rods, Ewart Latham and Co.; 1 box Printed Books Meerza Momud Hosen; 1 box China Piece Goods, 110 pieces. Chooneram Jesraz.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Cochlan, Brigadier W. M., Political Resident and Commander Aden, on duty, from Aden.

Durand, Lieut. A. 10th Regt. Bombay N. I., on sick leave, from England.

Shewell, Lieut., Cadre 2nd European Light Infantry, on sick leave, from England.

Hearn, Surgeon Major C. B., H. M.'s 1st Battalion, sick leave, from Secunderabad, Deccan.

Pitman, Surgeon H., 3rd Light Cavalry, on privilege leave, from Poona.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major C. Dysart.....Bombay Retired.
Lieut. C. A. Owen..... ,, 1st Cavalry.
Captain C. W. Finch...Bombay Engineers.
Assist.-Surg. J. Welsh... ,,

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Col J. H. Burke...Bombay Engineers 6 mo.
Bt. Major W. F. Gordon.. ,, late 1st Eur. 6 ,,
Capt. J. Mills..... ,, Staff Corps 3 ,,
Lieut. H. C. Moore..... ,, Engineers 6 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. R. W. Richardes.....Bombay 10th N.I.
Lieut. S. B. Miles..... ,, 7th ,,
Lieut. J. R. Stutt.....Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn..... ,, 24th N. I.

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Horsburgh, Retired List, Bengal Army, Jan. 29.

Edmund Boult, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army, Jan. 24.

Rev. W. Parish, Retired List, Bengal Army, January 25.

Major-General W. B. Thomson, C.B., Retired List, Bengal Army, Jan. 21.

Captain H. T. Maclean, Retired List, Bombay Army, Jan. 22.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS	AT
Jan. 21	Veritas	Carry	Liverpool.
28	Corinne	—	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS	FROM
Jan. 23	Lord Raglan	Pope	Gravesend.
	Dragoon	Moller	Sunderland.
25	Koh-i-noor	—	Do.
30	Bonnie Lassie	Perelle	Gravesend.
31	Maldon	Scott	Do.
Feb. 2	Dovercourt	—	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR KURRACHEE.

Jan. 28	Versan	—	Cardiff.
30	Loretto	M'Leod	Gravesend.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Gertrude, Liverpool for Bombay, Dec. 6th, 2 N., 24 W.

Bosphorus, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 28, lat. 23 S., long. 32 E.

Culloden, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 15, lat. 14 S., long. 29 W.

Salamanca, London to Bombay, Oct. 28, lat. 6·4, long. 25·40.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Dec. 23	Received via Marseilles Jan. 27.	
MADRAS	,, 28		
BOMBAY	,, 27		
RANGOON	,, 13	Received via Southampton Feb. 2.	
HONG KONG	,, 15		
CEYLON	,, 30		

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd February* 1863.

THE *City of Baltimore* touched at Roche's Point this morning bringing us New York news of the 24th ultimo. Fortune again favours the Confederates. Calculating on the weakened state of the army defending Richmond, consequent upon Longstreet's being detached to take the command in Tennessee, Burnside on on the 20th ordered his army to cross the Rappahannock. For three days, in the absence of all intelligence of his movements, intense anxiety prevailed throughout the north, but on the 24th a telegram from the camp announced that heavy storms had fought the second battle of the Rappahannock, and that the Federal army, unable to move its heavy artillery or its pontoons, in consequence of the state of the roads, had ingloriously returned to its previous quarters. Nor is it known whether the advance will be resumed. So ends another great effort of "araconda tactics." All the news we have received for the last week prepared us for a series of great battles at all the leading points of the war. At Shelbyville in Tennessee, at Wilmington in North Carolina, and on the Rappahannock, the camps of the Federals were unusually active, while a naval expedition was sailing South to bombard, if possible, the devoted city of Charleston. Of all these movements, none was so little expected by the Confederates or the world at large as that of Burnside. They might well have calculated that after the heavy punishment his army had received at Fredericksburg, and after the complete display of his tactics made in the evidence given before the Committee of Congress, the Federal General would have been slow to advance again by the same route. Nothing can justify such a course indeed, unless he was actually aware that the Confederates had sent both Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson out of reach. It is denied, however, that even Longstreet had been detached, and alleged that Lee had his full force ready for the attack. If so, it is probably fortunate for General Burnside that General Januarius interposed. The storm which prevented his advance may have been more kind even than that which covered his retreat last time, that he should have reached Richmond may be regarded as impossible—but that he should not be allowed to recross the Rappahannock a second time hardly seems improbable. For the present then the great interest of the war turns to Tennessee. There is no doubt that the victory of Munfreesboro, though as yet indecisive in its results, was a great gain to the Federal arms. It seems to have been a hard fought stand-up battle, sustained with varying fortune for five days, during which the Northern general Rosencrans displayed very high talent, and his soldiers, mostly Western levies, fought with excellent spirit. At the end the Confederate general retreated, carrying off his artillery and wounded. He had inflicted a heavier loss even than his own, on the Federals, and his retreat was unmolested, still it was a retreat, and Rosencrans had so far gained his object. Whether the same good fortune will sustain him in his next battle remains to be proved, but if it be true that he has Longstreet to deal with, his utmost energies will be taxed. That officer has a reputation in the Confederate camp hardly inferior to Jackson's for rapid vigour and brilliant courage, while he ranks next to Lee as a strategist. If, moreover, he has brought thirteen brigades of the victorious army of Richmond with him (his force is estimated by the Nashville correspondent of the *New York Herald* at 45,000 men) Rosencrans is in an ill case. There is no doubt that the Confederates will make every effort to clear the South West within the next month or two, in order, in case of European mediation, to be able to treat on the basis of *uti possidetis* with the command of the Mississippiand as much of its basin as possible in their hands. Their great success at Vicksburgh must highly inspirit them, and followed as it has since been by the brilliant capture of Galveston, dispel any uneasiness that may have been caused by the reverse at Munfreesboro. Another point of great interest is Wilmington in North Carolina, against which place 60,000 Federals were advancing, and whence the Confederate General had on the 13th ordered the women and children to withdraw. Three great battles then, each decisive of the fortunes of a State, are on the cards. The war besides chafes and rages at half a dozen other points over the wide and ragged frontier of the Union. Here we have the unexpected capture of Arkansas Fort by the retreating fleet of Vicksburgh, there, a brilliant foray of the Confederate General Forrest into Missouri, from which he had come away again after inflicting serious damage on the enemy. The New York papers are full of sketches of skirmishes by land and sea. Every week the war seems to grow more desperate and more bloody. There is no longer exchange of officers, Halleck having answered the President Davis's proclamation refusing parole by one in a retaliatory sense. At sea, the *Alabama* continues her destructive career, and we are informed has just captured the Californian mail with 1,500,000 dollars in specie on board. She has now been joined by the *Harriet Jane*, so gallantly captured by the Confederates at Galveston, and will doubtless soon receive another addition to the Confederate Fleet in the shape of the *Columbia*, an armed steamer which ran aground on the coast of Carolina on the 14th. The *Alabama's* last fiat has quite startled the world, for it was believed even by the *Secessionists* best informed here that she had gone off towards the Eastern seas, and was far nearer to Bombay than to Cape Horn. On all these events, there is only one safe commentator at the American Press, and that is the price of gold. When Gold heard that General Burnside was advancing, he too advanced his premium from 44 to 48, and then to 50. But the last quotation is 44, as if gold, greatly relieved that the grand strategic movement in search of another disaster had not come off, had quietly subsided to his former level. Such is the comment of that sensitive metal on Generals like Burnside, financiers like Chase, and statesmen like Lincoln.

The death of Lord Lansdowne is the principal British event of the last fortnight. The old Lord died at Bowood on Saturday night in consequence of the injury caused by a fall on his head as he was walking on the terrace last month. His death is lamented by all parties. Even at the venerable age to which he had attained, he was still a power in the State, a maker of Cabinets, and since the deaths of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen, the most confidential adviser the Queen had outside of her family. The career of Lord Palmerston, his Tory—rival long ago at Cambridge, though in the term of years as long, was not so in truth from its slower maturity. It seemed hard to believe that the still lively old gentleman, with a by no means charming countenance, habited to the last in the traditional buff and blue of the early Whigs, whom one saw so regularly trotting though the lobby of the House of Lords, had actually succeeded Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer nearly sixty years ago. In his grave is laid the most consistent, the most zealous, and the most noble of all the English Whigs. In their worst days and in their best his name gave them strength and honour. But if Mr. Disraeli be right in saying that England abhors coalitions, then ought Lord Lansdowne's memory to be abhored, for no man has had more to do with the construction of coalition Cabinets than he. His services to the arts, to literature, and to society will not soon be forgotten. More than Tom Moore found in him the Mecænas of his age. We expect a very active Session. The Foreign Policy of the Government is sure to be seriously attached, and in fact presents so many points open to attack that Mr. Disraeli must feel himself involved in a sort of *embarras des richesses*. There is the noble Lord's comical proposal to the Pope to go to Malta, at which Cardinal Antonelli merely laughed, at the same time he made a *demarche* on M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and got rather rudely snubbed. The French Minister's despatch has been published at Paris, but I have yet not seen it in any of our papers. In it, however, he relates that when Lord Cowley told him it was the opinion of Lord Russell that the French troops should leave Rome, His Excellency replied that the French troops had no intention of leaving Rome, and could not conceive what interest England could take in the Roman affairs "unless as a sort of academic question." Then there is the insolent despatch to the Danish Government about Schleswig Holstein, on which a debate apropos of the marriage of the Prince of Wales would be timely. The sudden cession of the Ionian Islands, and the diplomacy of the noble Lord in search of a King of Greece is also a promising topic. By the way, the last news is that the negotiations with the Duke of Saxe Coburg are again broken off. The refusal of the Cabinet to join the French Emperor in American mediation would in all probability be severely criticised, were it not that the Emperor has made a second overture direct to the Cabinet of Washington, and pending its result Parliament will probably be silent. Though all these subjects supply admirable scope for damaging debate, a division upon any one of them would hardly be so sure of success, as upon some question of retrenchment in which Mr. Cobden could afford to join with Mr. Disraeli. This remains to be found. It is said the Government will largely retrench in Naval and Military expenditure, and that Mr. Gladstone is ready to reduce the Tea Duties, but not the Income Tax.

In France, the Senate have voted their address approving of the Emperor's policy and especially his recent Italian policy by a majority of 121 to 1. But the unit was Prince Napoleon. His Majesty's Gracious speech on the mission of England has produced a good effect and been formally acknowledged by our Government. In Prussia, the wrangle between King and Parliament still goes on, and still avoids extremities. The Ministry does not resign, and Parliament is not dissolved. The insurrection in Poland seems to be general, and that is all that can be said about it, for no collisions on a large scale take place between the troops and the people, but there is a great deal of desultory and indecisive fighting. No one dreams of its having a chance of success. The throne of Greece remains, as I have already said, vacant—the Duke of Saxe Coburg having, it is now stated, for the third time refused point blank to come to terms.

One topic of great interest, which combines the world of politics and literature in its discussion, is Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War." The subject and the author alike command celebrity, but this time Eothen comes out from the East with hardly such flying colours as when he invented a style, and inaugurated a school of literature. The historical value of the book is lessened, and its success is impaired by the personalities, which are alike gross, whether they be flatteries or faultfindings, in which it abounds. The unwritten code of honour is violated by Mr. Kinglake's publication of private letters, and by the use he makes of confidential communications. Public indignation is excited by his unsparing abuse of the Emperor of the French to whom he imputes personal cowardice, and whom he describes as looking "green" with fear at Magenta and Solferino. Now England does not like either her allies or her enemies to be called cowards, and consequently Mr. Kinglake is severely criticised on all hands. He blames the Government for the war, in every stage, discusses its blunders and incompetencies with frank severity, and only alleviates his sweeping censures with some stories of individual heroism, and touching traits of character, which are perhaps misplaced according to the strict interpretation of an historian's duties, and the book a newly felt attraction for the general reader. The *Saturday Review* prophesies evil to the Imperial *prestige*, should the book obtain circulation in France, but its prompt and unanimous disavowal by all the recognised organs of public opinion in this country, will have drawn the sting, before the sensitive French nation will have had time to feel it.

In literature there is not much novelty. "Aurora Lloyd" is the novel of the day, as it deserves to be, and a "sensation" story written by Mr. Lefaun, an Irishman, is next in the race for public favour. The new weekly review *The Reader* has already attained a secure footing, and though rather heavy, is a valuable contribution to the facilities for getting a correct notion of the contents of books without reading them. Mrs. Wood, who is a favourite novelist, is writing three stories all at once, and Miss Braddon is making a similar mistake. "John Marchmonts' Legacy" which is appearing in Temple Bar promises to equal Aurora Lloyd. A charming volume of "Miscellanies," collected and edited by Earl Stanhope has just appeared. It ranges over a variety of subjects, and includes many great names, and memorable events, it is not a book to be read through, but delightful for hours of idleness. There has been a good deal of pleasurable expectation about Mr. Story's book on Rome, *Roba di Roma*, is its fanciful title, but the book is rather disappointing, it is clever, varied, and picturesque, but ill-arranged, and vulgar in style and diction. The second series of photographs from Turner's "Siber Studiorum" has been published. It is a perfect success, the selection is ably made, and the execution is perfect. The programme for the year, in literature and art, is unusually brilliant. Mr. Tennyson's New Poems, "Boadicea," and "Enoch the Fisherman" are complete, and may be expected soon. The first volume of Professor Rawlinson's long promised work "The five great Monarchies of the Ancient World," is just announced. A life of Savonarola by the Pisan Professor, Villari, is being translated, and is announced for publication by Messrs. Longmans. Innumerable books on the religious schisms of the day are forthcoming, and the late striking pamphlet "forgiveness after death" is about to be followed up with almost as much ardour as "Essays and Reviews." Notable among translations is "letters from Malabar," from the Dutch. In political biography, we have "the life and times of Sir James Graham by Mr. Torrens McCullagh Rumour says. The exhibition of the Royal Academy this season is to be graced by Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. Herbert, and in fact everybody who is anybody in the world of art. Mr. Frith is to paint the marriage of the Prince of Wales, by desire of Her Majesty. Mr. Leighton has nearly finished a picture Elijah meeting Ahab, and Jezebel in Naboth's vineyard, of which report speaks very highly; and Mr. Watts has executed another portrait of the Poet Laureate; even finer than the noble head which attracted every eye at the International Exhibition.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(From the Globe, Feb. 3.)

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

POSEN, *Feb.* 3.

A proclamation of the military governor, and of the President of the Provincial Government, cautions the inhabitants of this province against direct or indirect participation in the insurrection in Russian Poland, as every such offence would be regarded and punished as an act of high treason.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE GREEK THRONE.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

GOTHA, *Feb.* 2.

It is asserted that the negociations with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, relative to the candidature for the throne of Greece, have again failed.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

CRACOW, *Feb.* 2.

Yesterday afternoon a body of insurgents, numbering about 2,000 took possession of Olkusz, and are now advancing towards Sosnowicz and Modrzejow, probably with the intention of plundering the Customs treasury on the frontier.

Prussian troops have arrived at Myslowitz for the protection of the frontier.

Feb. 2 *(Evening.)*

Tomasgow has again been taken by the insurgents.

A sanguinary conflict has taken place near Olygence between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were beaten.

BRESLAU, *Feb.* 2 *(Evening.)*

The express train from Warsaw has not arrived here to-day.

Yesterday 83 insurgents took possession of a train while it was stopping near Warsaw, and compelled the driver to put the engine to its greatest speed. They left the train near Skerniewiez.

The main body of the insurgents, numbering 6,000 men, the greater part of whom are armed with fire-arms, is concentrated near Geustachan.

The President of the Provincial Government of Silesia has left for the Polish frontier.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, *Feb.* 2.

The alarming rumours which recently circulated at Vienna and Paris relative to the state of affairs in the Danubian Principalities are entirely unfounded.

The National Assembly is discussing its address to the prince.

As the budget has not yet been voted, the Assembly has authorised the Government to contract a loan of 6,000,000 piastres to meet current expenses.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, *Feb.* 2.

Her Franssen van Deputte, member of the Second Chamber, has been appointed Minister for the Colonies.

THE THRONE OF GREECE.

Four Greek gentlemen, composing a committee appointed by the Greek community of Manchester, have sent a letter to *The Times* expressing satisfaction with the candidature of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. They say:—

The name of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, having been of late prominently before the public as a candidate for the Greek throne, we are desirous of communicating our views on the point, and trust to your generosity to give them full publicity in *The Times*.

The English nation are well aware of the enthusiasm which pervaded the hearts of all Greeks when first they had the prospect of obtaining Prince Alfred for their Sovereign; and his almost unanimous election was almost convincing proof of the universality of this feeling.

So deeply rooted was this hope that it was with no inconsiderable regret they found that, for certain cogent reasons beyond their control, such a desirable consummation was impracticable, and that they would have to transfer their preferences to another.

The bitterness of this disappointment, however, is, in our judgment, materially modified by seeing that, through the good will and endeavours of the British Government, we are likely to have so fit a substitute for Prince Alfred as may be found in the Duke of Saxe-Coburg as a candidate for the vacant throne of Greece. Our strong bias towards Duke Ernest is not solely based on his own merits, among which may be reckoned his political sagacity and liberal principles, but is also confirmed by his being nearly allied to that illustrious and most lamented Prince Albert in whose virtues and good qualities he is known to share largely.

Another claim to our regard rests on his relationship to the astute and noble King of the Belgians, who, much to the misfortune of Greece, was lost to her 30 years ago.

We therefore ardently hope that, with the assistance of England and the other protecting powers, the candidature of the Duke of Coburg will be successful, as we are convinced it will conduce to the welfare and prosperty of our native country.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S ITALIAN SYMPATHIES.—A curious anecdote is told in a Paris letter. It seems that twenty-two Italians, notorious Bourbonist conspirators, were, through the mediation of the Countess Walewski, invited to the Empress's last ball, behind the back of Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. "When the latter heard of the invitations, he at once wrote to the Duke de Bassano that 'sudden indisposition' would prevent him from having the honour of waiting upon her Majesty. All his legation sent notes to the same effect. M. Nigra told Prince Napoleon what had happened, and the Prince thereupon informed the Duke de Bassano, in no measured terms, that he considered it an insult to his wife to ask her to meet the notorious enemies of her father, and that neither he nor the Princess Clotilde would attend either the ball or the grand dinner that was to precede it. In order the better to mark his absence from the Tuileries, Prince Napoleon took his wife to dine that day at the Trois Freres, and left such a handsome gratuity with the waiters as will fix the visit in their memory."

PRUSSIA.

Now that the address has been carried by the Chamber of Deputies, the question at Berlin is—will the King receive it? A Berlin correspondent writes on this subject:—

The division having taken place, and the address having been carried by 255 out of 323 votes, 30 members were drawn by lot to compose the deputation that should transmit it to the King. As chance would have it, no prominent members of the Opposition came out of the urn. M. Patow, ex-Minister of Finances, who, with the other old Liberals, voted against the address, was one of those drawn to take it up. The President of the Chamber is, by virtue of his office, leader and spokesman of the deputation. He transmits a copy of the address to the President of the Council, with a request that the deputation may be informed when they are to present it to the King. The question now is, will the King receive it from their hands or let it be sent to him through his Minister? Of this doubt we await a solution.

. . Whether his Majesty shall receive it in the one way or in the other, or not at all, makes no very serious difference. The address and the three days' discussion of it are before the world, and it will, by impartial judges, be assuredly decided that both do credit to the Chamber. Notwithstanding the excitment of the time and the provocation given by M. Bismark's insolent and defiant tone, the Opposition never forgot the moderation and decorum so essential to the majesty of Legislative Assemblies. The whole debate has been above the average, so far as the Constitutional party was concerned, and it is to be observed that the Constitutional party includes the greater part of the minority as well as the whole of the majority.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

THE following telegraphic news was received in Vienna on the 28th, from Cracow:—

"The railroad and the telegraph between Warsaw and St. Petersburg have been seriously injured. There have been fresh collisions at Raciaz, Plonsk, Magielnica, Tykocin, and Lubatow 1,000 fugitive conscripts are posted near Ostroyka, and another 1,000 near Biala-Podolska and Brzesc-Litewski. In the neighbourhood of Biala-Podolska a large sum of money (100,000 roubles), which was intended for the army, was taken from the Russian General Szewelchikow, but he was not injured. A bridge across the Boug on the St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railroad has been destroyed.

Copious reports continue to be received of the progress of the revolt in Poland, and of the measures adopted by the Government to suppress and scatter the bands of men still in arms throughout the kingdom. On the one hand, the Government reports assert that but little opposition to the troops is now met with, while independent sources of information continue to allege that considerable bodies of insurgents are still assembled throughout the kingdom, and that it will be a long time before tranquility is perfectly restored. An account from Warsaw, of the 28th of January, says:—

"The National Committee now issue printed orders and appeals. They summon all inhabitants of the land capable of bearing arms to take part in the revolt, and threaten those who oppose their orders with the severest punishment. They still proclaim equality to all, promise the peasants land without rent, and state that they will pay the present owners out of the national funds. They also promise all who fight for freedom, or their successors, 100 acres of Crown land at least, and repeal all ukases and orders of the 'foreign rulers, &c. A clerical member of the Provisional Government has preached a sermon from the text, Joel ii., 20—'I will remove far from you the northern army.'

In the meantime the unfortunate revolt has already demanded its victims. Whether the 70 people taken with arms in their hands in Szidlowce, in the Government of Radom, have been already shot is not yet stated, but the Margrave Wielopolski has used his utmost exertions to induce the military chiefs to construe their instructions as mildly as possible. Two of the officers in the Russian service of Polish birth, recently taken prisoners, have been sentenced by court-martial and have been shot, and the sentence of death has been passed on two others to-day in the citadel.

"It is announced that the recruits in the citadel refuse to take the oath to the Russian flag, and that they are threatened to be sent to the Siberian mines.

"Reports continue to circulate of manifestations in favour of the proclamation of the Grand Duke Constantine as King of Poland, and from the popularity his imperial highness has gained such an event is not considered improbable. On the other hand, the most bitter feeling continues to be expressed against the Marquis Wielopolski. His estate at Piaczow has already been devastated and the noble seat of his son has, it is affirmed, been sacked been sacked, and a costly collection of arms and all the money found there have been annexed."

The Warsaw correspondent of the *Baltic Gazette*, also writing on the 28th January, says:—

"All here is quiet, notwithstanding the martial law and the courts-martial, and indeed one might say too quiet. A soldier is seldom seen in public before nine o'clock at night, but no one has access to the barracks—still less to the citadel. The reports received up to this day are of a satisfactory nature, and are in favour of the Government. Neither Plock nor Radom, nor any other town, is in the hands of the insurgents. The attacks on Plock and Bodzentyn were the most vigorously conducted; but the insurgents would not stand the fire of the troops, and after the first volley they dispersed, and sought safety by flying to the woods and there concealing themselves. The insurgents brought in here are in a most deplorable plight. Half-starved, in rags often without boots, they present the most complete picture of misery. Of military habits, discipline, regular arms, food, and pay, they know nothing.

"For all eventualities, the Grand Duke has asked the Emperor for an army corps of 50,000 or 60,000 men. The army in the kingdom now amounts to 80,000 or 90,000 men, but, as Warsaw needs a strong garrison, such an increase is not too much."

The official journal of Warsaw, the *Dziennik*, of the 27th January, contains an extract from the report of Adjutant-General Count Adlerberg, in which he describes the attack on the town of Bodzentin by the insurgents. It appears from this document that at the tolling of the bells all the churches more than 1,000 men, armed with very long knives, fell simultaneously on the quarters of the officers and men, and, after a short struggle, they succeeded in killing one officer and several soldiers, and in wounding others. The rebels consisted of men from various places in the vicinity. The general praises the courage of the troops who, notwithstanding that they were attacked in their sleep, defended themselves bravely, and succeeded in disarming several of their assailants. The *Dziennik* also contains many other reports of a like nature, in which of course, the victory was invariably with the Imperial troops. All these reports conclude with the remark that the greater number of the insurgents consist of victims of the red party, who have been induced them to participate in the revolt. The peasants (says the report) take no part in the rising, but remain peaceably at home, and indeed oppose the rebels. Those landed proprietors who have supplied the insurgents with food and money, have done so under the influence of fear of the revolutionary party. Hunger has driven many of the misguided people back to Warsaw, where they have implored the mercy of the authorities.

DANISH FINANCE.—From the last financial accounts we see that the total income of the monarchy and its separate parts, in the last nine finance years from April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1862, has been 208,500,000 Danish dollars, or £23,170,000, a pound sterling being about nine Danish dollars. The average income has thus been £2,574,000 per annum. The expenditure during the same period has been 206,100,000 dollars, or £22,900,000, which makes £544,000 yearly. In the last financial year, from April 1, 1861, to March 31, 1862, the income was £2,964,000, £345,000 of which sum accrued from the customs and similar revenues; while the expenditure was £2,897,000, of which £607,000 went to the interest and liquidation of the national debt, £649,000 to the army, and £295,000 to the navy.—*Denmark, Jan.* 29.

AMERICA.

(From the Globe, Feb. 3.)

(By Telegram through Mr. Reuter' Office.)

(Per Jura.)

NEW YORK, *Jan.* (*Morning*).

General Burnside's address to the army of the Potomac is dated the 20th instant, and informs the army that they are about to meet the enemy once more. "The gallant actions in north Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, have," he says, "divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment has arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion, and again the decisive victory which is due to the country," General Burnside calls for the firm and united action of officers and ment, and the army will then have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country, and to the Government its rightful authority.

Generals Franklin's and Hooker's divisions moved off on the 20th instant, by the rear of Sumner's division, seven or eight miles above Falmouth on the Rappahannock.

Sumner's division remains opposite Fredericksburg with orders to move at a moment's notice.

Heavy rains have fallen, rendering the marching difficult. The Government continues reticent concerning the movements of the Potomac Army.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 23.

On Sunday last the Codfederates threw up new entrenchments in the rear of Fredericksburg, and exhibited great activity around the heights commanding the city, so as to render another crossing of the Rappahannock by General Burnside at the same point very difficult.

Considerable skirmishing continues to take place around Baton Rouge, and the city has been nearly entirely evacuated by the inhabitants. The Federal force there is stated at 8,000 men.

At the late battle near Murfreesboro' the Unionists are said to have lost 1,470 killed, 6,800 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

The *Richmond Despatch* says:—"The enemy is concentrating a heavy force with a view to strike a blow at the main line of railway connecting Richmond with the far South. Their forces at Newbern and Morehead City number fifty thousand. It is said that a powerful fleet is at Morehead-City with a view to an early naval attack upon Wilmington, whilst a simultaneous movement is made upon Weldon."

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has called out 26 regiments of militia from all counties near to the North Carolina line, to aid in repelling any invasion of the enemy from that direction. The militia will rendezous at Petersburg.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, said the Emancipation Proclamation had united the South and paralysed the efforts of loyal men, so as to leave little hope of the restoration of the Union. The proclamation was a war upon the Constitution. It was an absolute assumption of despotic power, which would wrest from the people the right of self-government. No State could be safe with such a power suspended over it. No stronger disunion doctrine was ever issued. Those sanctioning it were ready to yield their liberty, and confess themselves slaves. Secessionists furnished the fire and abolitionists the fuel to kindle the conflagration now sweeping through the land. Withdraw the fuel, and the fire would soon burn out. He had no hope of reunion under the present radical policy. The Democratic party, North and South, would crush out the abolitionists and secessionists, and snatch the Government from ruin.

Resolutions censuring Commodore Vanderbilt and others for negligence in fitting out the transports of the Banks' expedition have been introduced in the Senate.

The general tendency of articles in the New York papers is to urge a reorganisation of the Cabinet. The *Herald* urges its State Legislature to pass resolutions condemning the progress of the campaign, and wishes M'Clellan to be put at the head of the War Department. The *Tribune* urges the arming of every man, native or foreigner, black or white, who will fight for the Union in the meantime. It says—"Let the North bow to her destiny and make the best attainable peace."

The appearance of the Confederate privateer Retribution off St. Thomas' is confirmed. She is schooner rigged, and was formally the steamtug Enoch Train, of Boston. She is very fast.

The inaugural address of the Governor of Delaware expresses strong union and emancipation sentiments, and favours a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The steamer, Golden Age, sailed on the 20th from San Francisco, for Panama, with $1,336,000 in specie for England, and $354,000 for New York.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 24 *(Morning).*

General Burnside's intended forward movement has been postponed in consequence of the state of the weather. No troops have crossed the Rappahannock.

The army has resumed its old position.

The *New York Tribune* asserts that General Butler will return to take the command at New Orleans.

The Republican journals approve the dismissal of General FitzJohn Porter.

The *New York World* says:—"The Administration has struck another blow at the army. General Porter's dismissal is a sovereign injustice."

The turreted steam Weehawker has safely arrived at Fortress Monroe, after encountering severe gales.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 24 *(Evening).*

General Grant has left Memphis for another attack on Vicksburg.

General Bragh, in an address to his army, claims to have captured at Murfreesboro' 10,000 prisoners, 30 pieces of artillery, 7,000 small arms, and 800 waggons.

The Federals have captured St Charles Duval's Bluff and Desarie, on the White River, and their gunboats are over 300 miles above the mouth of the river.

Intense excitement and uproarious proceedings continue in the New York Assembly. No Speaker has yet been chosen.

(Per City of Baltimore.)

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 24.

Heavy rains, making the roads impassable, have rendered the advance of General Burnside's army beyond the Rappahannock for the present impossible. The condition of the roads delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery, and prevented the surprise of the enemy at the points designated for crossing the river. No troops therefore crossed, and the whole army returned to its former position.

Western journals anticipate an immediate attack on Rosencrans by Longstreet.

4,800 prisoners from Arkansas Post have arrived at Cairo.

A resolution has been offered in Congress inquiries if General Burnside had formed any plans for movment, since the battle of Fredericksburg, and whether subordinate officers had written to Washington to interfere with such movement, and if there had been interference, by what authority.

Congress has rejected the Secretary of the Treasury's banking scheme, as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill now before Congress provides for raising $900,000,000 by 20-years six per cent. loans, $300,000,000 by 3-year six per cent. Treasury notes, and a further issue of $300,000,000 legal tender notes.

The New York Assembly has reached its nineteenth ballot for a Speaker, but none has yet been chosen.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has complained to the Federal Government that he was refused permission to ship arms to a Mexican blackaded port, while it permitted the shipment of mules and waggons for the French in Mexico.

Mr. Seward replied that he did not recognise a state of war as existing between Mexico and the Allies, as there had been no declaration of war; therefore the United States could not govern their conduct by the rules of neutrals, but the prohibition to ship arms applied to all nations on the ground of the military necessities of the United States.

MEXICO.

(From the Globe, Feb. 3.)

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 24.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz to the 3d January. It was rumoured that General Doblado had committed suicide. It was also reported that there was a serious misunderstanding between Generals Ortega and Comonfort, and that numerous desertions from the Mexican garrison at Puebla were taking place.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the brigade of General O'Horan, and five Mexican officers were shot. 35,000 Mexican troops were at Puebla, and 10,000 more between there and the capital. There were 12,000 troops at the capital, 8,000 in Queretaro, and 12,000 in Guerara, mostly badly armed. The fortifications of Puebla are mounted with 200 guns, and those of the city of Mexico with a like number.

The courier which arrived at Mazatlan on the 3rd inst. reported that the French were encamped at Puebla, and were disposing their forces for an attack on the city.

The arrival of the Africa puts us in possession of New York papers of the 20th.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

A Washington letter of the 19th, in the *Tribune*, says that that morning the Ways and Means committee, by an all but unanimous vote, gave Secretary Chase power to sell bonds at the best price he can obtain. They also took away from the holders of legal-tender notes the right to convert them at pleasure into twenty-year bonds. The same letter adds that at the termination of the financial debate the following message—which was mentioned in the telegram—was received from the President:—

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th inst. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to make an additional issue of $100,000,000 in United States notes, if so much money is needed, for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors.

While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorise so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labour, and the cost of supplies, to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt; and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise, is needed, seems equally clear.

Independent of this general consideration it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burdens. In order to raise money by way of loans most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, if not quite, indispensable.

Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorised under a general Act of Congress, as suggested in my Message at the beginning of the present session. The securing of this circulation by the pledge of the United States bonds, as herein suggested, would still further facilitate loans by increasing the present, and causing a future demand for such bonds. In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the Government, and of the greater embarrassments, sure to come, if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing the circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions made for future demands on the Treasury.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The *Tribune* correspondent says that as the reading of the document proceeded, curiosity gave place to astonishment.

The recommendation to Congress to adopt Secretary Chase's banking scheme provoked laughter over most of the House, Mr Washburne's motion to refer the message to a special committee was speedily laid on the table by a vote of 62 to 20. While thus placing the document where the House could handle it to-morrow, the expression of irritation at what was called the interference and dictation of the President was very general. The message fell on a very thin Senate. The printing of it was refused by the few members present, and the adjournment took place in a greater and more general expression of resentment at what a distinguished senator called the President's growing habit of returning bills with his signature, accompanied with lectures to Congress for having passed them.

FEDERAL SUCCESS IN ARKANSAS.

It is stated that the Vicksburg Expedition, under General M'Clernand, has had a victory in Arkansas, having captured the town of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, 50 or 60 miles from its mouth.

Our loss is reported at 200; rebel loss 550 killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. It seems that the attack was made on Friday evening by the gunboats. The land force debarked two miles below and marched to the rear of the rebel fortifications and took them. Two miles below the main fort the rebels had erected earthworks, which were shelled by our gunboats. The rebels replied to the fire, doing some damage to the gunboats. Three balls entered the portholes of the Lexington, killing four men. The main fort, which is represented as very strong, surrendered on Sunday. Six rebel regiments were captured in the earthworks at daylight on Monday. Two Texas regiments who came to reinforce the place, being ignorant that it had surrendered, were also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing some days since was recaptured.

The formal despatches on which this account is based are also published.

(From the Home News, Feb. 3.)

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of yesterday announces the junction of two Russian generals near Bialystock and the reopening of railway communication between that place and Warsaw. Many insurgents were taken prisoners, it is added, and they state that they were compelled to join the revolt; they also declare the clergy to have been the principal instigators of the insurrection. On the other hand, a telegram from Cracow states that a large body of the insurgents, numbering some 2000, have taken poss

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RESULTS OF THE BRIMBA KHIAR FAIR.

No. 29 OF 1863.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the POLITICAL AGENT IN THE MAHEE KANTA.
To the HONORABLE H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
19th January 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of Government that the second Brimba Khair Fair, alluded to in my predecessor's letter No. 778, para. 11 of the 19th December 1861, was held from the 7th to the 20th February last, upon which occasion Rs. 1,86,415 worth of goods were brought for sale, all of which, with the exception of goods of the value of Rs. 15,255, were disposed of.

2. The value of the merchandise sold at the first fair, held in 1861, amounted to Rs. 60,000, whereas at the fair of 1862 the sales amounted to Rs. 1,71,160 or Rs. 1,11,160 more than in 1861.

3. From the annexed statement of goods brought for sale, sold, and remaining unsold, at the close of the fair, which are valued at Rs. 15,255 there are Rs. 7,800 worth of opium, and Rs. 5,000 worth of silks, so that of the general merchandise only Rs. 2,455 worth remained undisposed of, and the traders, generally expressed themselves as pleased with the market.

4. The fair was attended by, it is estimated, about fifty thousand persons, but I think the number has been exaggerated, and would no doubt have been more numerously attended, and there would have been a larger quantity of goods brought for sale had the Frontier not been disturbed by the rebellion of one of the sons of His Highness the Rao of Sirohee.

5. At the request of the Raja of Edur, I sent a karkoon from this agency with one hundred and fifty horsemen of His Highness the Gaekwars's contingent, to assist the Raja's karbaree, who with seventy-five horsemen, and two hundred sepaees of the Edur Sibundy attended the fair, for the purpose of protecting the traders and people frequenting it. During the fair, which I attended for a few days, no disturbance of the peace occured, and not a single case of theft or robbery on the roads leading to, or from it, took place—I have, &c.

J. BLACK,
Political Agent.

Agency Office, Camp at Senole, 19th Jan. 1863.

The statement of articles sold and remaining unsold at the Fair held between 17th February and the 22nd February 1862, is omitted.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—This fair was held by the Maharaja of Edur for the first time at Brimba Khair in 1861, as an experiment, when the value of Merchandise sold, amounted to rupees 60,000. The results of the second fair, which are now reported, furnish a strong assurance of its permanent success, the value of the sales effected at it, having exceeded the amount realized on the first occasion by Rs. 1,11,160.

The success of the second fair is greatly enhanced by the perfect order preserved on the occasion and the absence of all crime, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the frontier in the vicinity.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SAMLAJEE FAIR.

A LETTER from the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta to the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, upon the occasion of the Samlajee Fair, which was held between the 3rd and 17th of November last, reports that the attendance which was estimated at 110,000 would be more correctly stated at about 80,000, and that the value of the goods and cattle brought for sale amounted to Rs. 19,45,815; that of the goods sold amounted to 8,64,072 and goods of the value of 10,81,743 remained unsold. These results are unfavourable when compared with those of the Fair immediately preceding, yet it might be observed that as the average of the 5 years preceding 1861, gives as the value of goods brought for sale and goods sold Rs. 877,354, and Rs. 725,645 respectively, there is an increase in the amount of the sales this year as compared therewith to the extent of Rs. 158,427.

The merchandise brought for sale to this fair exceeded in value that of last year and of any former year, by Rupees 68,094, but the quantity of goods carried away unsold was very large, owing to the prevalence of fever in the Mahee Khanta, and H. H. the Gaekwar's visit to his Mahals having prevented many from attending.

The statement appended to the report give the particulars of the goods offered for sale sold and remaining unsold.

Owing to the visit of H. H. the Gaekwar the principal purchasers of opium who reside in the Gaekwar Mahals of Deygoom, Beejapoor, &c., did not attend the fair, and in consequence little business was done in opium, and the piece goods market was doubtless affected thereby also.

The sales of European piece goods although not equal to those of 1861, were very much larger than those of former years as shown below:

1856...	35,000 brought to the fair...	35,000	sold.
1859...	40,000 ,,	36,000	,,
1860...	40,000 ,,	25,000	,,
1861...	100,000 ,,	100,000	,,
1862...	80,000 ,,	60,000	,,

The value of the cloths brought to Samlajee fair for sale and sold was as follows:

	Bought.	Sold.
English Chintzes Piece Goods...	80,000	60,000
Ameds bad Silks	170,000	100,000
Cotton Cloths manufactured in		
Guzerat	100,000	50,000
Cloths of Purtabghur Booranpoo	240,000	12,000
Hankereheifs of Jeypoor	1,200	1,000
	591,200	331,000

In last year's report the want of accommodation for the traders at Samlajee was noticed and the Maharaj of Edur promised to build 100 extra shops making the number up to 400; this has not been done but I believe the Maharaj intends to have them ready before the next fair is held.

The Maharaj of Edur attended the fair in person with a view to looking after the arrangements for the preservation of the peace, and giving encouragement to the Traders, but was obliged to leave before the Fair closed.

For the preservation of the peace at the Fair and for the protection of Traders and visitors generally the Troops as below* were employed in guarding the property at the Fair, and in patrolling the roads leading to it, and the fact of no theft nor robbery having occurred at the Fair or on any of the roads for many miles around it may be considered as satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the Police arrangements made for the Fair, which were carried out under the superintendance of the Maharaj of Edur, the Duftardar of this agency and an intelligent officer of the Goozerat Irregular Horse, named Oomurkhan who commanded the detachment of 80 sabres of that Regiment.

Abstarct of Goods sold.

From Guzerat ..... Rs. 3,97,132
Meywar and Malwa 4,66,940

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, DATED THE 18TH FEB. 1863.—The report on the Samlajee Fair of 1862, does not present such favorable results as the one held in 1861, but the Honorable the Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that the value of the sales exceeded the average sum realized in the five preceding years. The Police arrangements appear to have been very efficient, and the Political Agent should be instructed to express the acknowledgments of Government to the Maharajah of Edur for his exertions on this occasion.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

* Guzerat Irregular Horse	80
H. H. the Gaekwar's Contingent	250
Raja of Edur's Sebundy ..... estimated at the	250
Do. Irregular Horse	80
	860

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 10TH FEB.

(Special telegrams for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *5th February.*

Parliament opened on the 5th February.

The Queen's speech announces the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and requests suitable establishment. Acknowledges gratefully Prince Alfred's election by the Greeks and states that it was declined for diplomatic reasons. Her Majesty will cede Ionian Islands in the event of Greece electing a fit sovereign. Her Majesty abstains from intervention in American war, seeing little prospect of success.

Her Majesty sympathises with the distress of the Manufacturing districts, and rejoices at the generous subscriptions of Colonial subjects. Her Majesty estimates reduced expenditure. General trade and revenue satisfactory.

LONDON, *10th February.*

News from America to 27th January.

Burnside has resigned the command-in-chief the army of the Potomac. General Hooker has been appointed his successor.

Gold at New York fifty-five premium.

Polish insurrection spreading.

No events in Parliament.

Cotton declining. Surats eighteen pence.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, *9th February.*

Cotton market depressed and inactive.

Fair Dhollera sixteen pence and a farthing.

LONDON, *10th Feb.*

Steamer *Bussorah*, bound from the Clyde to Bombay, totally lost. Fears are entertained for the safety of the crew.

Cotton Market a half-penny lower to-day.

Manchester Market unaltered.

LONDON, *10th February* 1863.

Cotton declined one penny; but closes better.

Linseed firmer.

Rapeseed four shillings higher.

LONDON, *10th February.*

Cotton very quiet.

Fair Dhollera 16½d.

Compta 16¼d.

LONDON, *10th February.*

Cotton, demand languid. Prices lower.

Dhollera 17d.

Sawginned 19d.

Sales, 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, *10th Feb.* 1863.

Cotton dull. Fair Dhollera 16½d.

Bank rate five per cent.

American news anxiously expected.

We have received the following shipping news:—

Admiral Clark, from Liverpool Jan. 1st, totally lost.

Maria Somes—Cardiff to Bombay Sept. 21st, put into the Cape town, leaky, 19th Dec., and will discharge, three of her crew drowned.

Star of the South—Renner, Bombay to Liverpool, has put into Barbados very leaky and will discharge.

Valliant Basque from Bombay to Marseilles, arrived at St. Helena 22nd Dec.

Caduceus, Holton, Bombay to Havre arrived at St. Helena, 18th Dec.

Alexander, from Kurrachee has also arrived at St. Helena.

AMONGST the several reductions talked of as likely to be effected, it is said that the Military Finance Commission will be done away with, or amalgamated with the Military Secretary's Office.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 16.

AMONGST the various reports now afloat regarding the revision of the Tariff, there is an *on dit* that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends to reduce the *ad valorem* duty on all imports, and to impose a small duty of at least one anna on every package imported, and entered in the Custom House. It is with this intention, perhaps, that the new Financier has called upon the Collector of Customs to submit a return of the number of packages imported during the year 1862. The number of packages imported annually may be calculated, upon realiable *data* at about 90 lacs, so that there would be a clear revenue of nearly 6 lacs of Rupees per annum, at the rate of one anna for every package.—*Id.*

THE Calcutta *Englishman* says:—

"In our extract columns we publish Mr. Scott's speech on the Cotton Fraud Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, as reported in the *Bombay Gazette*. The statements contained therein cannot fail to be of interest to all in any way connected with the cotton trade of India.—*Englishman, Feb.* 16.

THE *jut* has gone forth for the early sale of the sea-going steamers of the government; and the probability is that those now at sea are making their last journies in the public service, and will, within a few months, be in the possession of private owners or companies.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Viceroy left this morning for Muttra. Why there was no salute fired we do not know.

A Lieutenant Governor for the N. W. P. has been appointed, but Mr. Muir is *not* the man. Of that we are sure although we cannot at present say who *is*.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb* 19.

AGRA.—Yesterday, the 18th, was spent by the Viceroy in returning the visits of the different Chiefs entitled to this honour. The visiting commenced as early as 9 A. M. and as His Excellency went as rapidly as possible from one Camp to another, the succession of salutes was almost continuous.

A large party of visitors assembled at the Taj gardens on Tuesday evening. The band of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and of the 24th N.I. were in attendance. Lord and Lady Elgin arrived about 9 P.M. The night was dark and the illumination of the building consequently appeared to the best advantage. We have never seen the attempt to illuminate the building so successful as it was on that night; the arrangements were made with considerable artistic skill, and the lights placed in such positions as to show off the buildings and the gateway, and the paved walk between the gateway and the Taj, with the best possible effect. The party retired about 11.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry will play this evening at the Band Stand, Esplanade.

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese accompanied by the Rev. Ward Maule, Clement D. Leggatt, Esq., and J. D. Freeman, Esq., visited the New School attached to St. John's Church, Colaba, and the Colaba cemetery yesterday evening.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Assessor to the Municipal Commisioners, having obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for one year, Mr. William Tracey, Secretary to the Commission, has been appointed to act in his place.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the cotton depot at Colaba, by which a store of cotton bales belonging to a merchant named Nursee Natha was destroyed. The damage done is estimated at about five thousand Rupees. The conflagration is supposed to have originated accidentally. The Secretary of Colaba Company and his Bunder Establishment, rendered timely assistance in putting out the fire.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man of the name of Sinnott, of the 103rd Regiment, recently arrived at Colaba from Poona, met with a serious accident the day before yesterday while bathing at the Colaba bunder. It appears that Private Sinnott had gone there to bathe and diving off the pier, struck his head against a rock. Many persons have been similarly deceived in bathing in this place, and this is not the first time it has been attended with serious results. In the present instance the results have not been immediately fatal, and although the poor fellow was rescued, he is scarcely out of danger and was conveyed in an insensible state to the Regimental Hospital, where by prompt measures he was restored to consciousness.

We give the following a prominent place in our columns, and strongly recommend it to public support as an important movement:—

BOMBAY, 23*rd February* 1863.

SIR,—We the undersigned beg to lay before you the following statement, which we trust will meet with your favourable consideration.

You are no doubt aware that the number of readers, and the taste for reading are daily increasing in this country. Every philanthropist will rejoice to know the fact. But it is a fact suggestive of an important duty. It points out the necessity of providing good wholesome reading for those who are able to read. There are a number of libraries and reading rooms in this city, but most of them are rather of an indifferent character, in works and papers of questionable tendency are admitted into them, and consequently their effects are not such as is to be desired. It is therefore of great importance that suitable libraries and reading rooms be founded for our youthful readers.

The Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge is seeking to establish such an institution under the title of Anglo-Vernacular Library and Reading Room. Its object is to foster a taste for healthy reading by laying before the young works of real merit founded on sound principles. It is impossible to overrate the importance of such an undertaking. You are therefore respectfully requested to aid the Society in carrying out its object. You can do so by pecuniary donation; by the presentation of papers, periodicals, maps, and books on literature, scientific and religious subjects; and by interesting your friends and acquaintances in this good cause. The necessity of making such a movement at the present juncture is urgent, and we rest assured in the confidence that you will do your best to promote it.

—We remain, Dear Sir, Your Obedient Servants,

DHANJIBHAI NOUROJI.
DYABHAI JUGJIVANDAS,
Joint Secretaries.

Address, Rev. Dhanjibhai Nouroji, Khetwady.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 24th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fair, S.W. strong.
BULSAR.—Fair, and calm.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

SESSION OF 1862-63.

Eighth Meeting, 2nd February 1863.

THE monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution this day at 7½ o'clock P.M.

Present.—Mr. Hormusji Dadabhai in the Chair. Messrs. Govindji Narayan, Madhao Narayan Shirgamkar, Trimbekrao Bapuji Mayadeo, Ganpatrao Bhaskarji, N. R. Rannia, Bala Mangesh Wagleh (B. A.), Jagannath Atmaram Wagleh, Narayan Mahadeo Paramanand, and Framjee Bomonjee, members; and the Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections.—Mr. Narayen Rughnathji.

The Secretary submitted the revised draft of Rules and Regulations of the Society which was adopted with one modification in Rule XI., and one or two other verbal alterations.

There being no other business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to Monday the 2nd March 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—24TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQR.)

Capt. Anderson vs. *Capt. Jackson.*

Harry Jackson, an European, whose face appeared in a fearful state of disfigurement, from blows, attended to answer the charge of having assaulted Captain Anderson, and with being drunk.

Prosecutor deposed that he was a ship owner and lived in the tents on the esplanade. On Monday, at about six o'clock in the evening as he was returning to his tent, he was met by his butler at the door who told him that Captain Jackson had walked inside and helped himself to a bottle of beer against his (the butler's) will. From the manner of the defendant, prosecutor found that he was more than "half groggy," and was about to leave the tent, when the defendant called after him abusing him for what prosecutor represented as kind acts of his towards the defendant's family, and he was then ordered out of the tent but refused to leave. Prosecutor then attempted to put him out but defendant seized him by the whiskers and the throat, which obliged him to throw defendant on the ground in order to release himself. The butler and another came to his assistance but the defendant had then attacked him a second time, in the same manner as before, when both came to the ground. Prosecutor then left the tent and returned with a constable to take charge of the prisoner who by that time was asleep on the Sofa. Defendant was then awaked but he refused to leave the tent when witness pulled him off the sofa and endeavoured to shove him out of the tent, upon which a third and similar scuffle took place and both came to the ground for the third time. The police then took defendant away, he being drunk.

Witness in cross-examination admitted he had called the defendant a "liar," and that on that occasion defendant had not been seized by the whiskers, and stated that the defendant only and not himself was drunk.

A Police sepoy stated that he took the defendant into custody and said he was very drunk.

The butler of the prosecutor, and Mr. Lockley, the European Constable, corroborated the statement that the defendant was very drunk and violent.

The complainant upon being recalled, stated that he should not feel himself safe if the prisoner was not in some way bound over to keep the peace, as the defendant was most dangerous when in these drinking fits.

His Worship said considering the punishment the defendant had received (which was certainly not trifling,) he should dispose of the case by binding the defendant over to keep the peace, in his own recognizances of Rs. 300, with two sureties of Rs. 150 each; and counselled him earnestly to avoid the curse of excessive drinking.

NEWS-LETTER.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, *3rd February.*—Mr. Yule arrived here on the 31st January. His first visit to the Nizam was paid this morning, and I am happy to say the question of the boot is finally disposed of, that is, I presume so, from the circumstance of Mr. Yule and his party having taken off their shoes, and as formerly, sat on the floor. His Highness the Nizam met the standard ribbod of India. I feel confident that the report of Mr. Yule will satisfy the Governor-General, that it was quite impossible His Highness the Nizam should ever have exhibited any mark of scorn towards the British Resident and English gentlemen. This forms no part of his character, and its assumption, if it was not a wilful mis-statement, was the result of foregone conclusions in the reporter's mind.

The son of Solimanjah, second cousin to the Nizam, claiming arrears from His Highness, or his father's patrimony, I have not accurately ascertained, which, perhaps both, has posted himself for the last three days with a hundred and fifty Arabs, Rohillahs, and Deccances at the gate of his father's house situated in the chowk, and will not permit the usual evening bazar to be held there. This affair will be settled in a day or two, in all probability by the Arabs, who take part in it as creditors of the son of Solimanjah, being paid.—*Englishman.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

OUR Kangra correspondent appears to have been correctly informed as to the intention of the Punjab Government to extend Tea cultivation into the district of Hazara. A friend writes us to say that he saw an immense number of plants on their way from Holta to Rawulpindee, on the Umritsur platform accompanied by six gardners to assist in forming the plantation. They said there were 70,000 seedlings in the baskets. They had been eight days on the way from Holta to Umritsur and would be Rawulpindee in a few days more. The Punjab Government do these things with a will when they set about them. We look with some curiosity for the result of the silk experiment at Umritsur which has been liberally endowed by the same Government, and has we see by the report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, commenced auspiciously and at a much earlier date than any previous year, owing to due care being taken in obtaining an early supply of leaves.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 19.

Business Announcements.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would take occasion thus they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

TO SPORTSMAN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire Arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knifes, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsman made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs; as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort work, or orders can be left, or left at MR. JAFFER SULLIMAN'S, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash. On receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Shop silks, Tardeo.

LONDON HOUSE.—Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Musical Boxes, with Drums and Bells, playing the following airs—

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Travista.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.
7. Pensila Valse.
8. Spitzan Polka.
9. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
10. Le Barbier de Seville.
11. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Italy.
12. Canz mein Leben Galop.

Gold Wristlets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Sleepers, Watch Hooks, Swivels, Rings, Lockets, Keys, Albertz, Guards, Studs, Keepers.

Gold and silver Spotted and Geneva Watches, from Rs. 25 to 300 all guaranteed.

Jewellery, of all discriptions made and repaired; Musical boxes cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Improved Compound Magneto-Electric Machine, for Medical purposes.

Patent Moderator Table Lamps.

Candle Sticks and Shades.

Cruet Stands, Butter Pots, Nickel Silver Breakfast Sets, and Silver Butter Knives.

Opera Glasses, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches, Silver Christening, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Silver Albert and Neck Chains, Silver Butter Knives, Rs. 5 to 7, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Master Masons and Past Masters' Jewels, Aprons, and Sashes, Ribbons, Skins, Silk, &c., for making up Aprons, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after sale.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the first purchaser Borah Adamjee Batoojee and by order of Messrs. Souza Pinto & Co.,

108 Kegs of Iron Nails.
Also, at 2 P.M. at the Carnac Bunder,
709 Bundles of Hoop Iron.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises Glass Ware, Green Dinner Set, White and Gilt Tea Set, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, a set of best Plated "Ribbed pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Egg Cups, Toast Rack, Bronze Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, a pair of single Barrelled Pistols in case by "Egg," London, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Chests of Drawers, round and camp Dining Tables, Cutlery, a set of Block Tin Dish Covers, assorted Soups, Asparages, Salmons, few lots of Books, Meat Safes Filterer, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

36 Kegs of Red Lead.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th March next, at 3 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a family; Cookroom, and Out Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now on view.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.

Wall Paper Hangings.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.

Breakfast Services, for 12.

Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.

Do Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th February 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

300	Pieces Grey Shirtings.		
600	,, ,,	Long Cloths.	
600	,, ,,	Madapollams.	
700	,, ,,	Jaconets.	
300	,, ,,	Domestics.	

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the 9th of March at 2 P.M. (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises) the two Blocks of Building known as the GRANT BUILDINGS and situated at the Apollo Bunder.

Printed particulars as to the Lots and conditions and terms of sale will be ready in a day or two, which intending purchasers will obtain from the undersigned on application.

VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT LOWER COLABA.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on the 3rd proximo, on behalf of the Apollo Cotton Press Company, that desirable Piece of Ground at the corner of Thomas' Street, opposite the new Colaba Press Building, measuring about 834 square yards with the two Bungalows, in good repair thereon.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Bombay, 25th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Kanlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

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THOMAS CRAWFORD

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